



# Australian Bureau of Statistics

## 1379.0.55.001 - National Regional Profile, 2002-2006

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### GLOSSARY

#### Apprehended violence order (NSW)

Apprehended violence orders (AVO) are orders that a court makes to protect people. AVOs protect people by ordering a number of things that the defendant must not do. The defendant must obey the orders made by the Court. Depending on the relationship between the applicant and defendant, AVOs can relate to either domestic violence or non-domestic related (personal) violence.

#### Assault (WA)

Includes the offences of non-aggravated sexual assault, aggravated sexual assault, non-aggravated assault, and aggravated assault.

#### Assessed annual value (Tas)

The gross annual income a person owning land might reasonably expect to obtain by letting it to a tenant upon reasonable terms and conditions.

#### Australian Standard Geographical Classification

The Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC) is a classification maintained by the ABS, for the collection and dissemination of geographically classified statistics. The ASGC is updated each year. All data in the National Regional Profile is presented on ASGC 2006.

#### Average individual annual taxable income

This is calculated by dividing the total taxable income in an area by the total number of taxable taxpayers in that area.

#### Average total income of wage and salary earners

For wage and salary earners, this is calculated by dividing the total income of wage and salary earners by the total number of wage and salary earners.

#### Average wage and salary income

This is calculated by dividing the total wage and salary income in an area by the total number of wage and salary earners in that area.

#### Bounded Locality

A category of the Section of State geographic structure which uses population counts from the latest Census of Population and Housing. Bounded locality includes areas with populations of 200 to 999.

#### Building

A building is a rigid, fixed and permanent structure which has a roof. Its intended purpose is primarily to house people, plant, machinery, vehicles, goods or livestock.

#### Burglary (WA)

Includes burglary to dwelling and to buildings other than dwellings.

## **Buses**

Motor vehicles constructed for the carriage of passengers. Included are all motor vehicles with 10 or more seats, including the driver's seat.

## **Business entry**

A business which has newly registered for an Australian Business Number (ABN) and which has a Good and Services Tax (GST) role allocated.

## **Business exit**

A business for which the ABN or GST role has been cancelled and/or which has ceased to remit GST for at least five consecutive quarters.

## **Campervans**

Self-propelled motor vehicles containing an area primarily used for accommodation. Included are motor homes and powered caravans.

## **Capital value (Tas)**

The capital sum which a property might be expected to realise if offered for sale on reasonable terms and conditions.

## **Criminal incident (NSW)**

A criminal incident is defined as an activity detected by or reported to police which:

- involved the same offender(s);
- involved the same victim(s);
- occurred at (or in the case of fire, started at) the one location;
- occurred during one uninterrupted period of time;
- falls into one offence category; and
- falls into one incident type (e.g. 'actual', 'attempted', 'conspiracy').

A criminal incident consists of one or more offences of the same type (and their related victims and offenders). These offences are grouped into the same unique occurrence on the Computerised Operational Policing System (COPS) database if they are committed by the same person or group of persons and if:

- they are part of actions committed simultaneously or in sequence over a short period of time at the same place;
- they are part of interrelated actions; that is, where one action leads to the other or where one is the consequence of the other(s); and
- they involve the same action(s) repeated over a long period of time against the same victim(s) and come to the attention of the police at one point in time.

One offender assaulting two victims would be recorded as one criminal incident in the COPS database. Alternatively, two criminal incidents would be recorded if there were two distinct offence types involved (e.g. demand money with menaces and assault), even if the same parties were involved at the same time and in the same place. A criminal incident can have more than one person of interest.

## **Domestic violence (NSW)**

Domestic violence occurs when one person uses some form of violence such as physical, emotional, sexual, financial or social to control another person in a current or previous relationship. Where assault or

other offences are recorded in the Computerised Operational Policing System (COPS) database, police officers are required to record if the offence is domestic violence related. If no criminal offence is recorded, but domestic violence is indicated, a Domestic violence - no offence COPS incident is recorded.

### **Drivers licence holder (NSW)**

A NSW licence holder is a person who holds a NSW driver or rider licence issued by the Roads and Traffic Authority (RTA). The RTA issues licences when it deems that the person is knowledgeable about the road rules, competent, medically fit to drive safely and meets other licensing requirements. By law, licence holders must be 16 years of age or older before they are eligible to apply to drive a vehicle.

### **Drugs (WA)**

Includes: drug offences (traffic) which includes the unlawful sale, supply, cultivation, or manufacture of a prohibited drug or plant; and drug offences (possess) which is the unlawful possession or use of a prohibited drug or plant, or the unlawful possession of a smoking implement.

### **Drug offences (Vic)**

For offences against statute such as the possession and use of illicit drugs, the number of alleged offenders is the counting unit (e.g three offenders are found in possession of cannabis, three offences are recorded).

### **Dwelling unit**

A dwelling unit is a self-contained suite of rooms, including cooking and bathing facilities and intended for long-term residential use. Regardless of whether they are self-contained or not, units within buildings offering institutional care (e.g. hospital) or temporary accommodation (e.g. motels, hostels and holiday apartments) are not defined as dwelling units. Such units are included in non-residential building approvals. Dwelling units can be created in one of four ways: through new work to create a residential building; through alteration/addition work to an existing residential building; through either new or alteration/addition work on non-residential building or through conversion of a non-residential building to a residential building.

### **Estimated resident population**

Estimated Resident Populations (ERPs) are official estimates of the Australian population, which link people to a place of usual residence within Australia. Usual residence is that place where each person has lived or intends to live for six months or more from the reference date for data collection.

### **Family**

A family is defined by the ABS as two or more persons, one of whom is at least 15 years of age, who are related by blood, marriage (registered or de facto), adoption, step or fostering, and who are usually resident in the same household.

### **Graffiti (WA)**

Property damage caused by the application of substances (e.g. paint, posters, and/or plastic, metal, or wood based compounds) to the surface of the property.

Most graffiti offences are committed against public property and the number of offences reported during a period can vary due to the strategies and practices adopted by some government agencies, local government authorities, and private enterprise. Graffiti offences are, on occasions, reported by victims in batches rather than individually. This may result in a slight variation in reported graffiti offences over consecutive periods.

### **Heavy rigid trucks**

Rigid trucks of gross vehicle mass greater than 4.5 tonnes.

### **House**

A house is a detached building primarily used for long term residential purposes. It consists of one dwelling unit. For instance, detached 'granny flats' and detached dwelling units (e.g. caretaker's residences) associated with non-residential building are defined as houses. Also includes 'cottages', 'bungalows' and rectories.

### **House sales (Qld)**

House sales data refer to sales of detached dwellings on land less than 2,400sqm; the data do not include sales of units, townhouses or Group Titled properties.

### **Household**

A household is defined as one or more persons, at least one of whom is at least 15 years of age, usually resident in the same private dwelling.

### **Indigenous population**

Includes persons of Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander origin.

### **Individual annual taxable income**

For an individual, the taxable income is the amount remaining after deducting from assessable income all deductions allowed under the Income Tax Assessment Act for that year and is the amount to which tax rates are applied. Average individual annual taxable income in an area is calculated by dividing the total taxable income by the total number of taxable taxpayers.

### **Infringements (WA)**

Infringement notices are issued by Police, local government authorities, and various other prosecuting agencies either in person or through the post.

### **Inner regional**

A category of the Remoteness geographic structure where geographic distances impose some restrictions on the accessibility to the widest range of goods, services and opportunities for social interaction.

### **Labour force**

For any group, persons who were employed or unemployed (see Unemployment definition).

### **Land value (Tas)**

The capital value less a deduction for visible improvements. In the case of vacant land the value is based on sales.

### **Light commercial vehicles**

Vehicles primarily constructed for the carriage of goods, and which are less than or equal to 3.5 tonnes gross vehicle mass. Included are utilities, panel vans, cab-chassis and forward-control load carrying vehicles (whether four-wheel drive or not).

### **Light rigid trucks**

Rigid trucks of gross vehicle mass greater than 3.5 tonnes and less than or equal to 4.5 tonnes.

### **Local government area**

Local Government Areas (LGAs) are spatial units which represent the geographical areas of incorporated local government councils. Each LGA has an official status which is indicated by the LGA type : (A) NSW LGA (excluding Cities), (AC) Aboriginal Council, (B) Borough, (C) City, (CGC) Community Government Council, (DC) District Council, (IC) Island Council, (M) Municipality/Municipal Council, (S) Shire, (RC) Rural

City, (RegC) Regional Council and (T) Town. The major areas of Australia not administered by incorporated bodies are the northern parts of South Australia, most of the Northern Territory and all of the Australian Capital Territory and the Other Territories. LGAs are made up of one or more Statistical Local Areas (SLAs).

### **Major cities**

A category of the Remoteness geographic structure where geographic distances impose minimal restrictions on the accessibility to the widest range of goods, services and opportunities for social interaction.

### **Major urban**

A category of the Section of State geographic structure which uses population counts from the latest Census of Population and Housing. Major Urban includes areas with a population of 100,000 or more.

### **Mean sales price (Tas)**

The mean sales price is derived by dividing the total sales value by the number of properties sold for a particular geographical area.

### **Mean value house prices (Qld)**

The total value of all house sales within the year divided by the number of sales.

### **Median value house prices (Qld)**

The mid-point of the distribution of recorded house prices.

### **Medium/high skill occupations**

This includes: managers and administrators; professionals; associate professionals; tradespersons and related workers; and advanced clerical and service workers.

### **Migratory**

A category of the Section of State geographic structure which uses population counts from the latest Census of Population and Housing. Migratory is composed of off-shore, shipping and migratory Collection Districts.

### **Motorcycles**

Two and three wheeled motor vehicles constructed primarily for the carriage of one or two persons. Included are two and three wheeled mopeds, scooters, motor tricycles and motorcycles with sidecars.

### **Motor vehicle theft (WA)**

Unlawfully using a motor vehicle without the consent of the owner or the person in charge of the vehicle.

### **Non-freight carrying trucks**

Specialist motor vehicles or motor vehicles fitted with special purpose equipment, and having little or no goods carrying capacity (e.g. ambulances, cherry pickers, fire trucks and tow trucks).

### **Non-residential building**

A non-residential building is primarily intended for purposes other than long-term residential purposes.

### **Offences against property (Vic)**

For most crime against property, the counting unit is the number of principal victims for each separate occurrence of the offence (eg. two persons suffer property damage inflicted by three offenders - two

offences are recorded).

### **Offences against the person (Vic)**

For all crime against the person, the counting unit is the number of principal victims for each separate occurrence of the offence (eg. two persons are assaulted by three offenders - two offences are recorded).

### **Other offences (Vic)**

For a small number of infrequent offences, such as piracy, the event itself becomes the counting unit.

### **Other urban**

A category of the Section of State geographic structure which uses population counts from the latest Census of Population and Housing. Other urban includes areas with a population of 1,000 to 99,999.

### **Other vehicles**

This includes light trucks which incorporates: trucks, buses, vans, all terrain wagons, pick-up/cab chassis (whether four-wheel drive or not) with a gross vehicle mass of 2.5 to 3.5 tonnes. Also included are heavy trucks and buses, with a gross vehicle mass exceeding 3.5 tonnes and four-wheel drive passenger vehicles.

### **Outer regional**

A category of the Remoteness structure where geographic distances impose moderate restrictions on the accessibility to the widest range of goods, services and opportunities for social interaction.

### **Own unincorporated business income**

The concept of individual income from own unincorporated business is a 'net concept'. That is, it is the profit (or loss) derived by deducting operating expenses from the value of gross output. It includes net business income from primary and non-primary production activities, distributions from primary production partnerships and trusts, distributions from non-primary production partnerships and net personal services income.

### **Passenger vehicles - Motor vehicle census**

Motor vehicles constructed primarily for the carriage of persons and containing up to nine seats (including the driver's seat). Included are cars, station wagons, four-wheel drive passenger vehicles and forward-control vehicles. Excluded are campervans.

### **Passenger vehicles - New motor vehicle sales**

Includes vehicles designed primarily for the carriage of people, such as cars, station wagons and people movers. Does not include four-wheel drive passenger vehicles as these are included in 'Other vehicles'.

### **Persons in own unincorporated business**

Defined as persons aged 15 years and over who have submitted an individual income tax return and for whom their own unincorporated business, or businesses, was the principal (or main) source of income for the financial year.

### **Population density**

The population density for a region is calculated by dividing the Estimated Resident Population (ERP) by the land area.

### **Private sector houses**

A house is a detached building primarily used for long term residential purposes. It consists of one dwelling unit. Building ownership is classified as either public or private sector and is based on the sector of intended

owner of the completed building at the time of approval.

### **Property damage (WA)**

An act (excluding graffiti) or failure to act with the intent to destroy or damage property.

### **Relative standard error**

The relative standard error (RSE) is a measure of sampling variability which is obtained by expressing the standard error as a percentage of the estimate to which it refers. For example, if the estimate is 0.5 and the standard error is 0.05, then the relative standard error will be 10%. The relative standard error is a useful measure in that it provides an immediate indication of the percentage of errors likely to have occurred due to sampling and thus avoids the need to refer also to the size of the estimate.

### **Remote**

A category of the Remoteness structure where geographic distances impose high restrictions on the accessibility to the widest range of goods, services and opportunities for social interaction.

### **Reported offences (WA)**

Reported offences are selected offences reported to, or becoming known to, police and resulting in the submission of a report.

### **Residential building**

A residential building is a building consisting of one or more dwelling units. Residential buildings can be either houses or other residential buildings.

### **Residential property sale (SA)**

In South Australia, this refers to the sale of land used for a dwelling within the meaning of the Development Control Regulations (which relate to the South Australian Local Government (Land Use) Regulations, 1989).

### **Robbery (WA)**

Includes the offences of non-aggravated robbery, aggravated robbery (firearm), and aggravated robbery (other).

### **Rural balance**

A category of the Section of State geographic structure which uses population counts from the latest Census of Population and Housing. Rural balance includes areas with less than 200 people.

### **Standardised death rate**

Standardised death rates enable the comparison of death rates between populations with different age structures by relating them to a standard population. The ABS standard populations relate to the years ending in 1 (e.g. 2001). The current standard population is all persons in the 2001 Australian population. Standardised death rates are expressed per 1,000 standard population.

The indirect method of calculating standardised death rates has been used. This method is used when the populations under study are small and the age-specific death rates are unreliable or not known. It is an adjustment to the crude death rate of the standard population (number of deaths registered during the calendar year per 1,000 estimated resident population of the same age at the mid point of the year) to account for the variation between the actual number of deaths which would have occurred if the population under study had experienced the age-specific death rates of the standard population.

### **State/Territory**

States and Territories are geographic areas and political entities with fixed boundaries. States and Territories

consist of one or more Statistical Divisions. In aggregate, they cover Australia without gaps or overlaps.

### **Statistical division**

Statistical Divisions (SDs) consist of one or more Statistical Subdivisions (SSDs) and form a larger and more stable spatial unit for the presentation of data. SDs are defined as socially and economically homogeneous regions characterised by identifiable links between inhabitants, under the unifying influence of one or more major cities or towns. In aggregate, they cover Australia without gaps or overlaps.

### **Statistical local area**

The Statistical Local Area (SLA) is a general purpose spatial unit. It is the base spatial unit used to collect and disseminate statistics other than those collected from the Population Censuses. In non-census years, the SLA is the smallest unit defined in the Australian Standard Geographical Classification. SLAs are based on the boundaries of incorporated bodies of local government (ie Local Government Areas or LGAs) where these exist. Where there is no incorporated body of local government, SLAs are defined to cover the unincorporated areas. One or more SLAs can make up an LGA. In aggregate, SLAs cover Australia without gaps or overlaps.

### **Statistical subdivision**

Statistical Subdivisions (SSDs) consist of one or more Statistical Local Areas (SLAs) and form an intermediate size spatial unit for the presentation of data. SSDs are defined as socially and economically homogeneous regions characterised by identifiable links between inhabitants. One or more SSDs can make up a Statistical Division (SD). In aggregate, they cover Australia without gaps or overlaps.

### **Theft (WA)**

The unlawful taking or obtaining of money, goods or services, without the use of force, threat of force or violence, coercion or deception, with the intent to permanently deprive the owner or possessor of the use of the money or goods. This category of offence includes the theft of vehicle parts or the contents of a vehicle.

### **Total fertility rate**

The sum of age-specific fertility rates (live births at each age of mother per female population of that age). It represents the number of children a female would bear during her lifetime if she experienced current age-specific fertility rates at each age of her reproductive life.

### **Total income of wage and salary earners**

For wage and salary earners, the sum of income from all sources as reported on the individual income tax return for the financial year. Average total income in an area is calculated by dividing the total income by the total number of wage and salary earners.

### **Total new motor vehicle sales**

Included are passenger vehicles, four-wheel drive vehicles, trucks, buses, vehicles with diplomatic and consular plates, State/Territory and Commonwealth owned vehicles and vehicles belonging to the defence forces. Excluded are motor cycles, plant and equipment and unpowered vehicles.

### **Unemployment**

Persons aged 15 and over who were not employed during the reference week and had actively looked for full-time or part-time work at any time in the four weeks up to the end of the reference week and were available for work in the reference week or were waiting to start a new job within four weeks from the end of the reference week and could have started in the reference week if the job had been available then.

### **Unemployment rate**

For any group, the number of unemployed persons expressed as a percentage of the labour force in the same group.



## **Value of building**

Statistics on the value of building work approved are derived by aggregating the estimated 'value of building work when completed' as reported on building approval documents provided to local councils or other building approval authorities. Conceptually these value data should exclude the value of land and landscaping but include site preparation costs. These estimates are usually a reliable indicator of the completed value of 'houses'. However, for 'other residential buildings' and 'non-residential buildings', they can differ significantly from the completed value of the building as final costs and contracts have not been established before council approval is sought and gained.

## **Very remote**

A category of the Remoteness structure where geographic distances impose the highest restrictions on the accessibility to the widest range of goods, services and opportunities for social interaction.

## **Voluntary work for an organisation or group**

This includes help willingly given in the form of time, service or skills, to a club, organisation or association. Unpaid voluntary work can include:

- assisting at organised events and with sports associations
- helping with organised school events and activities
- assisting in churches, hospitals, nursing homes and charities
- other kinds of volunteer work (e.g. emergency services, etc.).

## **Wage and salary earners**

Persons aged 15 years and over who have submitted an individual income tax return and for whom wage and salary income was the principal (or main) source of income for the financial year.

## **Wage and salary income**

Wage and salary income, as reported on the income tax return, includes gross income as shown on the 'PAYG payment summary - individual non-business' as well as allowances, commissions, bonuses, tips, gratuities, consultation fees, honoraria and other payments for services. Allowances and other earnings may include car, travel or transport allowances, allowances for tools, clothing or laundry and dirt, risk, meal or entertainment allowances. (Note: PAYG (Pay as You Go) payment summaries were previously known as Group Certificates). Average wage and salary income in an area is calculated by dividing the total wage and salary income by the total number of wage and salary earners.

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